d 1-11

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003-0266667 PASCAL
TIEN Aqueous dispersion behavior of barium chromate crystals: Effect of cationic polyelectrolyte
AU SOPONVUTTIKUL C.; SCAMEHORN J. F.; SAIWAN C.
CS Inst. for Applied Surfactant Res. The Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019, United States
SO Langmuir, (2003), 19(10), 4402-4410, 37 refs.
ISSN: 0743-7463 CODEN: LANGD5
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United States
LA English
AV INIST-20642

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003-0125753 PASCAL
TIEN **Zeta potential** of membranes as a function of pH: Optimization of isoelectric point evaluation
AU MARTIN A.; MARTINEZ F.; MALFEITO J.; PALACIO L.; PRADANOS P.; HERNANDEZ A.
CS Dpto. Termodin. y Fis. Apl. Grp. of Surfaces/Porous Materials Fac. de Cie. Univ. de Valladolid, 47071 Valladolid, Spain
SO Journal of Membrane Science, (2003), 213(1-2), 225-230, 14 refs.
ISSN: 0376-7388 CODEN: JMESDO
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY Netherlands
LA English
AV INIST-17232

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 11 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003-0192201 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2003 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TIEN Negatively charged 2- and 10-.mu.m particles activate vanilloid receptors, increase cAMP, and induce cytokine release
AU AGOPYAN N.; LI L.; YU S.; SIMON S. A.
CS Department of Anesthesiology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710, United States; Department of Neurobiology, Duke University Medical Center Durham, NC 27710, United States
SO Toxicology and applied pharmacology, (2003), 186(2), 63-76, refs. 1 p.1/2
ISSN: 0041-008X CODEN: TXAPA9
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United States
LA English
AV INIST-9067, 354000104182350010

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 11 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:940730 PROMT
TITLE: Glossary of Liquid-Phase Separation Terms.
AUTHOR(S): Majors, Ronald E.; Carr, Peter W.
SOURCE: LC-GC North America, (Feb 2001) Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 124.
ISSN: ISSN: 1527-5949.
PUBLISHER: Advanstar Communications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 19060

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 11 PASCAL
on STN
AN 2002-0576137 PASCAL
TIEN Interaction forces and **zeta potentials** of cationic polyelectrolyte coated silica surfaces in water and in ethanol: Effects of chain length and concentration of perfluorinated anionic surfactants on their binding to the surface
AU MCNAMEE C. E.; MATSUMOTO M.; HARTLEY P. G.; MULVANEY P.; TSUJII Y.; NAKAHARA M.
CS Institute for Chemical Research Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto 611-0011, Japan
SO Langmuir, (2001), 17(20), 6220-6227, 50 refs.
ISSN: 0743-7463
DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United States
LA English
AV INIST-20642

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 11 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN
AN 2001:746865 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 472QG
TI Surface chemistry and surface charge formation for an alumina powder in ethanol with the addition of HCl and KOH
AU Van Tassel J (Reprint); Randall C A
CS Penn State Univ, Mat Res Lab, Particulate Mat Ctr, University Pk, PA 16802 USA (Reprint)
CYA USA
SO JOURNAL OF COLLOID AND INTERFACE SCIENCE, (15 SEP 2001) Vol. 241, No. 2, pp. 302-316.
Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS INC, 525 B ST, STE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495 USA.
ISSN: 0021-9797.
DT Article; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 18
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 11 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2003 JST on STN
AN 1010812838 JICST-EPlus
TI Interaction between Ionic Soft Contact Lens Materials and Protein.
AU SATO TAKAO; SAITO NORIKO; SHIROGANE TAIICHI; TANIGAWA HARUYASU; UNO KENJI KANAI ATSUSHI
CS SEED, JPN
Juntendodai I Gankagakukoza
SO Nippon Kontakuto Renzu Gakkaishi (Journal of Japan Contact Lens Society), (2001) vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 7-11. Journal Code: Z0105B (Fig. 8, Tbl. 1, Ref. 7)
ISSN: 0374-9851
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
LA Japanese
STA New

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 11 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:1016838 PROMT
TITLE: New Products.(Statistical Data Included)
SOURCE: Semiconductor International, (Sept 2000) Vol. 23, No. 10, pp. 174.
ISSN: 0163-3767.
PUBLISHER: Cahners Publishing Company

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DOCUMENT TYPE:      Newsletter
LANGUAGE:           English
WORD COUNT:         4011
                    *FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT*

L5    ANSWER 9 OF 11  PASCAL  COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
      on STN
AN    2001-0013336   PASCAL
TIEN  Evaluation of electrostatic potential induced by anion-dominated
      partition  into zwitterionic micelles and origin of selectivity in anion
      uptake
AU    ISO K.; OKADA T.
CS    Tokyo Inst of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
SO    Langmuir, (2000), 16(24), 9199-9204, 16 refs.
      ISSN: 0743-7463
DT    Journal
BL    Analytic
CY    United States
LA    English
AV    INIST-20642

L5    ANSWER 10 OF 11  PASCAL  COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
      on STN
AN    2000-0191686   PASCAL
TIEN  Streaming potential measurements as a characterization method for
      nanofiltration membranes
AU    PEETERS J. M. M.; MULDER M. H. V.; STRATHMANN H.
CS    Univ of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands Antilles
SO    Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, (1999),
      150(1), 247-259, 25 refs.
      ISSN: 0927-7757
DT    Journal
BL    Analytic
CY    Netherlands
LA    English
AV    INIST-18274 A

L5    ANSWER 11 OF 11  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
      on STN
AN    75155443   EMBASE
DN    1975155443
TI    Streaming potentials and other water dependent effects in mineralized
      tissues.
AU    Eriksson C.
CS    Dept. Med. Phys., Karolinska Inst., Stockholm, Sweden
SO    Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, (1974) vol.238/- (321-338).
      CODEN: ANYAA
DT    Journal
FS    002     Physiology
LA    English


=> d l5 9

L5    ANSWER 9 OF 11  PASCAL  COPYRIGHT 2003 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
      on STN
AN    2001-0013336   PASCAL
TIEN  Evaluation of electrostatic potential induced by anion-dominated
      partition  into zwitterionic micelles and origin of selectivity in anion
      uptake
AU    ISO K.; OKADA T.
CS    Tokyo Inst of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
SO    Langmuir, (2000), 16(24), 9199-9204, 16 refs.
      ISSN: 0743-7463
```

DT Journal
BL Analytic
CY United States
LA English
AV INIST-20642

=> d l5 9 ab

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 PASCAL
on STN

AB The surface potentials of n-dodecyltrimethylammoniopropanesulfonic acid (DDAPS) micelles in various electrolytes have been evaluated by capillary electrophoresis.This zwitterionic micelle has an inner cationic surface and an outer anionic surface and accommodates anions better than cations, indicating that a negative surface potential is induced by anion-dominated partition. Selectivity terms, i.e., solvation changes of ions and ion association between ions and charged groups in the DDAPS micelles, are introduced into the Poisson-Boltzmann equation for the spherical geometry. This model allows the interpretation of differences in the ionic partition and surface potential between electrolytes. The selectivity parameters have been determined by assuming agreement between the **zeta potential** determined by capillary electrophoresis and the calculated outer surface potential of the micelle. The obtained selectivity parameters can also explain the potentiometrically evaluated partition of ClO4- and I-. It has been confirmed that capillary electrophoresis has wide applicability in surface potential measurements and can detect surface potentials of less than 1 mV. The selectivity origin in the partition into the DDAPS micelles is also discussed on the basis of evaluated parameters. The hydration changes mainly govern the uptake of well-hydrated anions, whereas poorly hydrated anions are partitioned into the micelle principally by ion-pair formation with the cationic groups in the micelles.

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7           14 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-14

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2003:185611  USPATFULL
TI      Nanosize electropositive fibrous adsorbent
IN      Tepper, Frederick, Sanford, FL, UNITED STATES
        Kaledin, Leonid, Port Orange, FL, UNITED STATES
PI      US 2003127393      A1   20030710
AI      US 2002-177709     A1   20020621 (10)
PRAI    US 2001-300184P     20010622 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1368
INCL    INCLM: 210/656.000
        INCLS: 210/660.000; 210/263.000; 210/510.100; 436/178.000; 436/161.000
NCL     NCLM:  210/656.000
        NCLS:  210/660.000; 210/263.000; 210/510.100; 436/178.000; 436/161.000
IC      [7]
        ICM: B01D015-08
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7   ANSWER 2 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2003:159005  USPATFULL
TI      Non-pharmacological method for treating depression, skin disorders, and
        improving overall health and wellness
IN      Smith, Jack V., Arden, NC, UNITED STATES
PI      US 2003108618      A1   20030612
AI      US 2001-4981       A1   20011207 (10)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LN.CNT 574
INCL    INCLM: 424/601.000
        INCLS: 424/195.170; 514/054.000
NCL     NCLM:  424/601.000
        NCLS:  424/195.170; 514/054.000
IC      [7]
        ICM: A61K035-80
        ICS: A61K033-42; A61K031-715; A61K031-737
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7   ANSWER 3 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2001:202607  USPATFULL
TI      Sulfated phosphatidylinositols, their preparation and use of the same
IN      Dadey, Eric J., Aurora, IL, United States
        Mei, Xiao-Hui, Chicago, IL, United States
PA      The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, United
        States (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 6316424         B1   20011113
AI      US 2000-483150          20000114 (9)
PRAI    US 1999-116166P     19990115 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      GRANTED
LN.CNT 898
INCL    INCLM: 514/048.000
NCL     NCLM:  514/048.000
IC      [7]
        ICM: A61K031-70
EXF     514/48
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7   ANSWER 4 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2001:16574  USPATFULL
```

```
TI      Ultraclean surface treatment device
IN      Bahten, Kristan G., Gold River, CA, United States
PA      Rippey Corporation, El Dorado Hills, CA, United States (U.S.
        corporation)
PI      US 6182323          B1    20010206
AI      US 1998-192878            19981116 (9)
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
LN.CNT 918
INCL    INCLM: 015/230.160
        INCLS: 015/230.000; 015/244.400; 134/022.100; 134/022.170; 428/131.000
NCL     NCLM:  015/230.160
        NCLS:  015/230.000; 015/244.400; 134/022.100; 134/022.170; 428/131.000
IC      [7]
        ICM: B05C001-00
        ICS: B05C017-00; A47L017-00
EXF     134/22.1; 134/22.17; 134/22.19; 015/102; 015/97.1; 015/230; 015/230.16;
        015/244.1; 015/244.4; 428/131; 428/119
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7    ANSWER 5 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2000:166499  USPATFULL
TI      System for cleaning sponge or porous polymeric products
IN      Bahten, Kristan G., Gold River, CA, United States
        Reichert, Brian, Cameron Park, CA, United States
PA      Rippey Corporation, El Dorado Hills, CA, United States (U.S.
        corporation)
PI      US 6158448                20001212
AI      US 1998-193054            19981116 (9)
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
LN.CNT 926
INCL    INCLM: 134/058.000R
        INCLS: 134/095.100; 134/095.300; 134/115.000R
NCL     NCLM:  134/058.000R
        NCLS:  134/095.100; 134/095.300; 134/115.000R
IC      [7]
        ICM: B08B003-02
EXF     134/57R; 134/58R; 134/95.1; 134/95.3; 134/115R
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7    ANSWER 6 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2000:140521  USPATFULL
TI      Dissolved solid analyzer
IN      Garver, Theodore M., Edmonton, Canada
        Boegh, Kenneth, Thunder Bay, Canada
PA      Alberta Research Council Inc., Edmonton, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI      US 6134952                20001024
AI      US 1998-157145            19980918 (9)
PRAI    CA 1997-2216046     19970918
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
LN.CNT 1002
INCL    INCLM: 073/061.710
        INCLS: 073/061.480; 324/693.000; 356/441.000; 162/049.000
NCL     NCLM:  073/061.710
        NCLS:  073/061.480; 162/049.000; 324/693.000; 356/441.000
IC      [7]
        ICM: G01N015-06
EXF     073/53.03; 073/61.71; 073/61.48; 324/693; 250/373; 356/441; 356/442;
        162/49-61; 162/83
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7    ANSWER 7 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
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AN      2000:124396  USPATFULL
TI      Microcleaning process for sponge or porous polymeric products
IN      Bahten, Kristan G., Gold River, CA, United States
PA      Rippey Corporation, El Dorado Hills, CA, United States (U.S.
        corporation)
PI      US 6120616               20000919
AI      US 1998-193009           19981116 (9)
PRAI    US 1998-79661P       19980327 (60)
        US 1998-79753P       19981116 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
LN.CNT 910
INCL    INCLM: 134/042.000
        INCLS: 134/022.100; 134/022.160; 134/022.170; 134/022.190; 134/026.000;
               134/028.000; 134/029.000; 134/036.000; 015/077.000; 015/097.100;
               015/102.000; 510/108.000; 510/109.000
NCL     NCLM:  134/042.000
        NCLS:  015/077.000; 015/097.100; 015/102.000; 134/022.100; 134/022.160;
               134/022.170; 134/022.190; 134/026.000; 134/028.000; 134/029.000;
               134/036.000; 510/108.000; 510/109.000
IC      [7]
        ICM: B08B009-00
EXF     015/77; 015/97.1; 015/102; 134/22.1; 134/22.16; 134/22.17; 134/22.19;
        134/26; 134/28; 134/29; 134/36; 134/42; 510/108; 510/109
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7   ANSWER 8 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      1999:30742  USPATFULL
TI      Compositions to remove heavy metals and radioactive isotopes from
        wastewater
IN      Blake, Barbara, 4 Walnut Hollow Ln., Holmdel, NJ, United States  07733
        Blake, Alexander, 4 Walnut Hollow Ln., Holmdel, NJ, United States  07733
        Lacy, William John, 9114 Cherry Tree Dr., Alexandria, VA, United States
        22309
PI      US 5880060               19990309
AI      US 1996-704127           19960828 (8)
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
LN.CNT 431
INCL    INCLM: 502/411.000
        INCLS: 502/405.000; 502/407.000; 502/202.000; 502/242.000; 502/250.000;
               252/175.000; 588/009.000; 588/013.000; 588/014.000; 588/015.000;
               210/682.000; 210/688.000
NCL     NCLM:  502/411.000
        NCLS:  210/682.000; 210/688.000; 252/175.000; 502/202.000; 502/242.000;
               502/250.000; 502/405.000; 502/407.000; 588/009.000; 588/013.000;
               588/014.000; 588/015.000
IC      [6]
        ICM: B01J020-10
        ICS: C02F005-02; C02F001-42; G21F009-00
EXF     210/666; 210/682; 210/688; 502/407; 502/411; 502/405; 502/400; 502/202;
        502/250; 502/242; 588/9; 588/13; 588/14; 588/15; 252/175
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7   ANSWER 9 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      95:64638  USPATFULL
TI      Method for treating process waste streams by use of natural flocculants
IN      Laurent, Edward L., 52 Eastfield Rd., Montgomery, IL, United States
        60538
PI      US 5433865               19950718
AI      US 1994-220781           19940331 (8)
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
LN.CNT 686
```

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INCL    INCLM: 210/727.000
        INCLS: 210/730.000; 210/731.000
NCL     NCLM:  210/727.000
        NCLS:  210/730.000; 210/731.000
IC      [6]
        ICM: C02F001-54
EXF     210/726; 210/727; 210/729; 210/730; 210/731
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7   ANSWER 10 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      92:8834  USPATFULL
TI      Use of cationic charge modified filter media
IN      Ostreicher, Eugene A., Farmington, CT, United States
PA      Cuno, Incorporated, Meriden, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 5085784              19920204
AI      US 1990-618462          19901127 (7)
RLI     Division of Ser. No. US 1989-335995, filed on 7 Apr 1989, now patented,
        Pat. No. US 4981591
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
LN.CNT 1243
INCL    INCLM: 210/767.000
NCL     NCLM:  210/767.000
IC      [5]
        ICM: B01D037-00
EXF     210/502.1; 210/504; 210/505; 210/508; 210/767

L7   ANSWER 11 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      92:8830  USPATFULL
TI      Use of cationic charge modified filter media
IN      Ostreicher, Eugene A., Farmington, CT, United States
PA      Cuno, Incorporated, Meriden, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 5085780              19920204
AI      US 1990-618749          19901127 (7)
RLI     Division of Ser. No. US 1989-335995, filed on 7 Apr 1989, now patented,
        Pat. No. US 4981591
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
LN.CNT 1241
INCL    INCLM: 210/683.000
NCL     NCLM:  210/683.000
IC      [5]
        ICM: B01D015-00
EXF     210/502.1; 210/504; 210/505; 210/508; 210/683

L7   ANSWER 12 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN      91:103865  USPATFULL
TI      Electroosmosis techniques for removing materials from soil
IN      Probstein, Ronald F., Brookline, MA, United States
        Renaud, Patricia C., Cambridge, MA, United States
        Shapiro, Andrew P., Cambridge, MA, United States
PA      Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States
        (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 5074986              19911224
AI      US 1989-362269          19890606 (7)
DT      Utility
FS      Granted
LN.CNT 466
INCL    INCLM: 204/130.000
        INCLS: 204/182.200; 204/180.100
NCL     NCLM:  204/515.000
IC      [5]
        ICM: C25C001-22
EXF     204/130; 204/180.1; 204/182.2; 166/248
```

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L7    ANSWER 13 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN       91:888  USPATFULL
TI       Cationic charge modified filter media
IN       Ostreicher, Eugene A., Farmington, CT, United States
PA       Cuno, Incorporated, Meriden, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI       US 4981591                19910101
AI       US 1989-335995            19890407 (7)
DT       Utility
FS       Granted
LN.CNT 1419
INCL     INCLM: 210/502.100
         INCLS: 162/164.300; 162/164.600; 162/181.600; 162/183.000; 210/504.000;
                210/505.000; 210/508.000
NCL      NCLM:  210/502.100
         NCLS:  162/164.300; 162/164.600; 162/181.600; 162/183.000; 210/504.000;
                210/505.000; 210/508.000
IC       [5]
         ICM: B01D039-18
EXF      162/164.3; 162/164.6; 162/181.6; 162/183; 210/502.1; 210/503-509

L7    ANSWER 14 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AN       73:11729  USPATFULL
TI       METHOD OF SCREENING SUBSTANCES FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF CIRCULATORY
         SYSTEM DISEASES
IN       Sawyer, Philip Nicholas, 606 Third St., New York City, NY, United States
         11215
PI       US 3722504                19730327
AI       US 1969-887649            19691223 (4)
DT       Utility
FS       Granted
LN.CNT 1524
INCL     INCLM: 128/002.100R
         INCLS: 023/230.000B; 424/009.000
NCL      NCLM:  424/009.200
         NCLS:  356/072.000; 436/069.000; 600/348.000; 600/368.000; 600/481.000
IC       [1]
         ICM: A61B005-04
EXF      128/2; 128/2.1; 023/230B; 424/2; 424/3; 424/7; 424/9


=> d l7 14 ab

L7    ANSWER 14 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
AB       A method as set forth for screening chemical agents and compounds to
         determine their usefulness in the treatment of circulatory system
         diseases and to enable distinguishing the anticoagulant and
         antithrombotic characteristics of the same. The method consists of a
         plurality of interrelated steps including the evaluation of the agent or
         compound on an exposed laboratory animal mesentery. Also included are
         tests on streaming potential in blood vessels, both in vivo and in
         vitro. In addition, the method includes checking the effect of the
         tested substances on electro-osmosis and evaluating the effect of the
         substance undergoing test on the charge of blood cells. Still further,
         the test includes checking the effect of the substance on the transport
         of ions across blood vessel walls and on the sorption and desorption of
         ions with respect to the circulatory system. In addition, the effect of
         the substance on destruction of various cells and proteins in blood is
         determined. The above characteristics are evaluated to determine the
         antithrombotic, antiatherogenic usefulness of the substance undergoing
         test.
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=> d l7 14 kwic
L4 IS NOT VALID HERE
For an explanation, enter "HELP DISPLAY".

=> d l7 14 kwic

L7   ANSWER 14 OF 14  USPATFULL on STN
SUMM    . . . better than 50 percent of the total deaths in the United States
        in 1967 according to a United States Public Health Service
        report concerning mortality. The vast majority of these deaths were
        related to myocardial infarction caused by thrombosis or terminal. . .
DRWD    FIGS. 25 and 26 are charts showing the values of zeta
        potentials of human aortas as a function of the degree of
        arteriosclerosis.
DETD    . . . there is a pressure difference (P) across them because of the
        flow of solution. It is linearly related to the zeta
        potential ( .zeta. ), which represents a part of the potential
        drop across a solid solution interface (FIG. 9) by the. . .
DETD    . . . and dielectric constant of the solution, respectively. The
        relation between the charge density in the diffuse layer (q.sub.D) and
        the zeta potential for a z--z valent electrolyte is
        given by:
DETD    . . . the surface charge density of the solid phase. It is not
        possible to obtain the surface charge density from the zeta
        potentials at electrolyte concentrations above 10.sup. .sup.-3
        M. However, for a constant electrolyte concentration, a higher
        zeta potential, which corresponds to a higher
        streaming potential according to equation 1, signifies a higher surface
        charge density of the solid.. . .
DETD    In vivo streaming potential measurements across femoral arteries:
        Healthy mongrel dogs (e.g., dog 70, FIG. 13), with an average
        weight of 20 kilograms, were used. General anesthesia was induced. . .
DETD    . . . many basic ammonium groups. This compound is therefore strongly
        basic. It has been shown to reverse the signs of the zeta
        potential of erythrocyte and initmal membranes as well as the
        sign of the streaming potential.
DETD    . . . the slopes of the streaming potential-pressure relations in the
        presence of antithrombogenic drugs (FIG. 11) are associated with
        increases in zeta potentials. As was pointed out
        above, a higher magnitude for the zeta potential
        corresponds to a higher mean negative surface charge density on blood
        vessel wall. Conversely, thrombogenic drugs decrease the magnitude of.
        . .
DETD    . . . area. If experiment duration, specific conductivity of the
        cell, dielectric constant of the solution, and fluid viscosity are
        known, the zeta potential of the membrane surfaces
        can be determined from the equation
DETD    where = zeta potential in millivolts
DETD    . . . Ca.sup.+ .sup.+ , K.sup.+  ions, etc., coming across from the
        opposite side, a total net increase in both positive and
        negative ions occurs in the chamber containing the
        negative current electrode 122. Water obligatorily osmoses from the
        point of lower ion concentration. . .
DETD    Sixty-five increasingly atherosclerotic aortas were used in these
        experiments. Zeta potentials (.zeta.) were
        calculated according to the equation:
DETD    . . . for each degree of atherosclerosis and for the different
        sections of the aortic wall in FIG. 25. In FIG. 25 .zeta.
        potentials are shown for varying degrees of atherosclerosis
        without distinguishing between the direction of current flow.
DETD    FIGS. 25 and 26 show that .zeta. potentials of
        normal and atherosclerotic aortas are practically identical, except with
        studies of the aortic wall displaying the maximum degree of
        atherosclerosis. Because of the fairly high standard deviations in .
```

zeta. **potentials** for the various cases, a rigorous
statistical analysis of the results was made which yielded the same
conclusion. No significant differences in .**zeta**.
potentials were found with a reversal in the direction of
current (that is, A-I or I-A).

DETD . . . degree of atherosclerosis is attained. At this point, there is
a sharp drop (loss of negative surface charge) in the .**zeta**.
potential, which is indicative of some critical loss, both in
normal porosity and in the pore surface charge of the negative. . .

=>

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Term	Documents
SPRAY	367298
SPRAYS	52259
MIST	45313
MISTS	3826
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INHALER	8715
INHALERS	2821
SHOWER	39235
SHOWERS	5253
DRINK	55614
(L3 AND (SPRAY OR MIST OR HUMIDIFIER OR INHALER OR SHOWER OR DRINK)).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	27

There are more results than shown above. Click here to view the entire set.

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